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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

MINDY BIRDWELL,  
Plaintiff  
vs.

Case No.: **COMPLAINT WITH JURY DEMAND**

AMERICAN MEDICAL SYSTEMS,  
INC.; AMERICAN MEDICAL  
SYSTEMS, LLC, INDIVIDUALLY  
AND F/K/A AMERICAN MEDICAL  
SYSTEMS, INC.; AMERICAN  
MEDICAL SYSTEMS HOLDINGS,  
INC.; ASTORA WOMEN'S  
HEALTH, INC.; ASTORA  
WOMEN'S HEALTH LLC; ASTORA  
WOMEN'S HEALTH HOLDINGS,  
LLC; ASTORA HOLDINGS, LLC,

Defendants.

## I. CIVIL ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, MINDY BIRDWELL ("Plaintiff"), by and through her counsel, brings this Complaint against Defendants' AMERICAN MEDICAL SYSTEMS, INC., AMERICAN

COMPLAINT WITH JURY DEMAND  
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1 MEDICAL SYSTEMS, LLC individually and f/k/a American  
 2 Medical Systems, Inc., AMERICAN MEDICAL SYSTEMS  
 3 HOLDINGS, INC., ASTORA WOMEN'S HEALTH, INC., ASTORA  
 4 WOMEN'S HEALTH LLC, ASTORA WOMEN'S HEALTH HOLDINGS LLC  
 5 and ASTORA HOLDINGS (collectively, "Defendants'", as  
 6 the context may require) for injuries suffered as a  
 7 result of defective pelvic mesh products designed,  
 8 manufactured and marketed by Defendants, and implanted  
 9 in Plaintiff. In support, Plaintiff states and avers  
 10 as follows:

14

15 **II. PARTIES**

16 1. Plaintiff MINDY BIRDWELL, is, and was, at all  
 17 relevant times, a resident of the state of Oregon.

18

19 2. Defendant, American Medical Systems, Inc.  
 20 ("AMS) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Defendant  
 21 American Medical Systems Holdings Inc. and is a  
 22 foreign corporation with its principal offices in  
 23 Minnesota.

24

25 3. Defendant American Medical Systems, LLC,  
 26 ("AMS LLC") is a foreign corporation with its

1 principal office in Delaware.

2       4. Defendant American Medical Systems Holdings  
3 Inc., ("AMS HOLDINGS") is a foreign corporation with  
4 its principal office in Minnesota.

5       5. Defendant Astora Women's Health, Inc.,  
6 ("ASTORA") was a foreign corporation with its  
7 principal office in Minnesota.

8       6. Defendant Astora Women's Health LLC, ("ASTORA  
9 LLC") is a foreign corporation with its principal  
10 office in Minnesota.

11       7. Defendant Astora Women's Health Holdings, LLC,  
12 ("ASTORA HOLDINGS LLC") is a foreign corporation  
13 registered in Delaware.

14       8. Defendant Astora Holdings, LLC ("ASTORA  
15 HOLDINGS LLC") is a foreign corporation registered in  
16 Delaware.

17       9. Defendants share many of the same officers,  
18 directors and operations; and maintain ownership in  
19 the assets and/or liabilities relating to the design,  
20 manufacture, marketing, distribution and sale of the  
21

1 medical device line at issue in this litigation and  
2 shall be referenced collectively hereinafter as  
3 "Defendants".  
4

5 10. All acts and omissions of each Defendant as  
6 described herein were done by its agents, servants,  
7 employees and/or owners, acting in the course and  
8 scope of their respective agencies, services,  
9 employments and/or ownership.  
10  
11

12 **III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**  
13

14 11. Damages sought in this matter are in excess  
15 of \$75,000.00. Subject matter jurisdiction is proper  
16 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332.  
17

18 12. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction  
19 over the parties pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)  
20 because the parties are citizens of different states  
21 and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.00,  
22 exclusive of interest and costs.  
23

24 13. Venue is proper in the Eastern District Court  
25 of Washington pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because a  
26 substantial part of the events giving rise to this  
27  
28

1 claim occurred in this district.

2       14. Defendants conducted substantial business in  
3 the State of Washington and in this District,  
4 distribute Pelvic Mesh Products in this District,  
5 receive substantial compensation and profits from  
6 sales of Pelvic Mesh Products in this District, and  
7 made material omissions and misrepresentations and  
8 breaches of warranties in this District so as to  
9 subject them to *in personam* jurisdiction in this  
10 District.  
11  
12

13       15. Defendants conducted business in the State of  
14 Washington through sales representatives and because  
15 Defendants were engaged in testing, developing,  
16 manufacturing, labeling, marketing, distributing,  
17 promotion and/or selling, either directly or  
18 indirectly, and/or through third parties or related  
19 entities, Pelvic Mesh Products; thus, there exists a  
20 sufficient nexus between Defendant forum contacts and  
21 the Plaintiff's claims to justify assertion of  
22 jurisdiction in Washington.  
23  
24

1       16. Consistent with the Due Process Clause of the  
2       Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, this Court has *in*  
3       *personam* jurisdiction over Defendants, because  
4       Defendants are present in the State of Washington such  
5       that requiring an appearance does not offend  
6       traditional notices of fair play and substantial  
7       justice.  
8  
9

10       **IV. DEFENDANTS' PELVIC MESH PRODUCTS**  
11

12       17. At all times relevant herein, Defendants were  
13       engaged in the business of placing medical devices  
14       into the stream of commerce by designing,  
15       manufacturing, marketing, packaging, labeling, and  
16       selling such devices, including the Monarc Sling  
17       System ("Monarc"). The Monarc is represented by  
18       Defendants to correct and restore normal pelvic  
19       function by implantation of polypropylene mesh in the  
20       pelvis tethered in place by two arms that extend up  
21       through a woman's pelvis. The Monarc was specifically  
22       promoted to physicians and patients as an innovative,  
23       minimally invasive procedure with minimal local tissue  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

1 reactions, minimal tissue trauma, and minimal pain  
2 while correcting urinary incontinence.  
3

4 18. Prior to the implantation of the Monarc at  
5 issue in this claim, Defendants sought and obtained  
6 Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") clearance to  
7 market the Monarc under Section 510(k) of the Medical  
8 Device Amendment to the Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act.  
9 Section 510(k) allows marketing of medical devices if  
10 the device is deemed substantially equivalent to other  
11 legally marketed predicate devices marketed prior to  
12 May 28, 1976. No formal review for safety or efficacy  
13 is required.  
14

15 19. Despite claims that the monofilament  
16 polypropylene mesh in the Monarc is inert, the  
17 scientific evidence shows that this material is  
18 biologically incompatible with human tissue and  
19 promotes an immune response. This immune response  
20 promotes degradation of the mesh material and can  
21 contribute to the formation of severe adverse  
22 reactions to the mesh.  
23

1       20. The Monarc was marketed to the medical  
2 community and to patients as safe, effective, and  
3 reliable medical devices that can be implanted by safe,  
4 effective, and minimally invasive surgical techniques.  
5

6       21. Defendants marketed and sold the Monarc  
7 through carefully planned, multifaceted marketing  
8 campaigns and strategies. These campaigns and  
9 strategies include, but are not limited to, aggressive  
10 marketing and the provision of valuable cash and non-  
11 cash benefits to healthcare providers. Defendants also  
12 utilized documents, patient brochures, and websites,  
13 offering exaggerated and misleading expectations as  
14 to the safety, utility, and efficacy of the Monarc and  
15 its other transvaginal mesh products.  
16

17       22. Contrary to the representations and marketing  
18 of Defendants, the Monarc has high failure, injury,  
19 and complication rates, fails to perform as intended,  
20 requires frequent and often debilitating revision  
21 surgeries, and has caused severe and irreversible  
22 injuries, conditions, and damage to a significant  
23

1 number of women, including Plaintiff Birdwell. The  
2 defects stem from many issues, including:  
3

- 4 a. The use of polypropylene material in the Monarc  
5 and the immune reaction that results;
- 6 b. the design of the Monarc to be inserted  
7 transvaginally into an area of the body with  
8 high levels of pathogens that adhere to the  
9 mesh, which can cause immune reactions and  
10 subsequent tissue breakdown;
- 11 c. the contraction and/or shrinkage of the mesh  
12 and surrounding scar tissue;
- 13 d. biomechanical issues with the design of the  
14 mesh that create strong amounts of friction  
15 between the mesh and the underlying tissue that  
16 subsequently cause that tissue to degrade and  
17 the device to migrate into organs and  
18 surrounding structures;
- 19 e. the use and design of anchors in the Monarc  
20 that when placed correctly are likely to pass  
21  
22

1           through and injure major nerve routes in the  
2           pelvic region;

3           f. degradation of the mesh itself over time which  
4           causes the internal tissue to degrade;

5           g. the welding of the mesh itself during  
6           production, which creates a toxic substance  
7           that contributes to the degradation of the mesh  
8           and host tissue; and

9           h. the design of the trocars (devices used to  
10           insert the Monarc into the vagina) requires  
11           tissue penetration in nerve-rich environments,  
12           which results frequently in the destruction of  
13           nerve endings.

14           23. Upon information and belief, Defendants has  
15           consistently underreported and withheld information  
16           about the propensity of its Monarc to fail and to  
17           cause injury and complications and has misrepresented  
18           the efficacy and safety of its transvaginal mesh  
19           products, including the Monarc, through various means  
20           and media, actively and intentionally misleading the  
21

1 public.

2       24. Despite the chronic underreporting of adverse  
3 events associated with the Monarc, enough complaints  
4 were recorded for the Food and Drug Administration  
5 ("FDA") to issue a public health notification  
6 regarding the dangers of these devices.

7       25. On October 20, 2008, the FDA issued a Public  
8 Health Notification that described over a thousand  
9 (1,000) complaints (otherwise known as "adverse  
10 events") that had been reported over a three-year  
11 period relating to the Monarc and other similar  
12 products. Although the FDA notice did not identify the  
13 transvaginal mesh manufacturers by name, a review of  
14 the FDA's MAUDE database indicates that Defendants is  
15 one of the manufacturers of the products that are the  
16 subject of the notification.

17       26. On July 13, 2011, the FDA issued a Safety  
18 Communication entitled, "UPDATE on Serious  
19 Complications Associated with Transvaginal Placement  
20 of Surgical Mesh for Pelvic Organ Prolapse." Therein,

1 the FDA advised that it had conducted an updated  
2 analysis of adverse events reported to the FDA and  
3 complications reported in the scientific literature  
4 and concluded that surgical mesh used in transvaginal  
5 repair of pelvic organ prolapse was an area of  
6 "continuing serious concern." (emphasis added) The FDA  
7 concluded that serious complications associated with  
8 surgical mesh for transvaginal repair of pelvic organ  
9 prolapse were "not rare." These serious complications  
10 include, but are not limited to, neuromuscular  
11 problems, vaginal scarring/shrinkage, and emotional  
12 problems. Many of the serious complications required  
13 medical and surgical treatment and hospitalization.  
14 The FDA concluded that it was not clear that  
15 transvaginal repair of pelvic organ prolapse and  
16 stress urinary incontinence with mesh kits was more  
17 effective than traditional non-mesh repair of these  
18 conditions. The FDA conducted a systematic review of  
19 the published scientific literature from 1996 to 2011  
20 and concluded that transvaginal pelvic organ prolapse  
21  
22  
23  
24  
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27  
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1 repair with mesh "does not improve symptomatic results  
2 or quality of life over traditional non mesh repair."  
3  
4 In the July 13, 2011 Safety Communication, the FDA  
5 concluded that "a mesh procedure may put the patient  
6 at risk for requiring additional surgery or for the  
7 development new complications. Removal of the mesh due  
8 to mesh complications may involve multiple surgeries  
9 and significantly impair the patient's quality of life.  
10  
11 Complete removal of mesh may not be possible." The  
12 information contained in the FDA's Public Health  
13 Notification of October 2008 and the FDA Safety  
14 Communication of July 13, 2011 was known or knowable  
15 to Defendants and was not disclosed in any manner.  
16  
17

18 27. Defendants have further known the following:

19 a. that some of the predicate devices for the  
20 Monarc had high failure and complication  
21 rates, resulting in the recall of some of these  
22 predicate devices;

23 b. that there were and are significant  
24 differences between the Monarc and some or all  
25

of the predicate devices, rendering them unsuitable for designation as predicate devices;

c. that these significant differences render the disclosures to the EPA incomplete and

misleading; and

d. that its transvaginal mesh products, including the Monarc, were and are causing numerous patients severe injuries and complications.

28. Defendants suppressed this information and failed to accurately and completely disseminate or share this and other critical information with others, including Plaintiff Birdwell. As a result, Defendants actively and intentionally misled and continues to mislead the public into believing that its transvaginal mesh products, including the Monarc, and the procedures for implantation were and are safe and effective.

29. Defendants failed to perform or rely on proper and adequate testing and research in order to

1 determine and evaluate the risks and benefits of the  
2 Monarc.  
3

4 30. Defendants failed to design and establish a  
5 safe, effective procedure for removal of the Monarc;  
6 thus, in the event of a failure, injury, or  
7 complications, it is impossible to easily and safely  
8 remove the Monarc or parts thereof.  
9

10 31. Feasible and suitable alternative designs as  
11 well as suitable alternative procedures and  
12 instruments for repair of pelvic organ prolapse and  
13 stress urinary incontinence have existed at all times  
14 relevant to this matter.  
15

16 32. The Monarc was at all times utilized and  
17 implanted in a manner foreseeable to Defendants, as  
18 they generated the instructions for use, created the  
19 procedures for implanting the devices, and trained the  
20 implanting physicians.  
21

22 33. Defendants provided incomplete, insufficient,  
23 and misleading training and information to physicians  
24 to increase the number of physicians utilizing the  
25

1 Monarc, and thus increase the sales of these products.  
2

3       34. The Monarc implanted into Plaintiff Birdwell  
4 was in the same or substantially similar condition as  
5 when it left the possession of Defendants, as well as  
6 being in the condition directed by and expected by  
7 this Defendant.

8       35. Plaintiff Birdwell and her physicians  
9 foreseeably used and implanted the Monarc, and did not  
10 misuse or alter these products in an unforeseeable  
11 manner.

12       36. The injuries, conditions, and complications  
13 suffered by women who have been implanted with the  
14 Monarc include, but are not limited to, mesh erosion,  
15 mesh contraction, infection, fistula, inflammation,  
16 scar tissue, organ perforation, dyspareunia (pain  
17 during sexual intercourse), blood loss, acute and  
18 chronic nerve damage and pain, pudendal nerve damage,  
19 pelvic floor damage, chronic pelvic pain, urinary and  
20 fecal incontinence, recurrent and chronic infections,  
21 and prolapse of organs. In many cases, these women  
22  
23

1 have been forced to undergo intensive medical  
2 treatment, including, but not limited to, the use of  
3 pain control and other medications, injections into  
4 various areas of the pelvis, spine, and the vagina,  
5 and surgeries to remove portions of the female  
6 genitalia, to locate and remove mesh, and to attempt  
7 to repair pelvic organs, tissue, and nerve damage.  
8  
9

10 37. The medical and scientific literature  
11 studying the effects of polypropylene pelvic mesh  
12 (like the material used in the Monarc) have examined  
13 each of these injuries, conditions, and complications  
14 and determined that they are in fact causally related  
15 to the mesh itself and do not often implicate errors  
16 related to the implantation of the devices.  
17  
18

19 38. Defendants knew and had reason to know that  
20 the Monarc could and would cause severe and grievous  
21 personal injury to the users/recipients of the Monarc,  
22 and that they were inherently dangerous in a manner  
23 that exceeded any purported, inaccurate, or otherwise  
24 downplayed warnings.  
25  
26  
27  
28

1       39. At all relevant times herein, Defendants  
2 continued to promote Monarc as safe and effective even  
3 when no clinical trials had been done supporting long  
4 or short term efficacy.

5       40. At all relevant times herein, Defendants  
6 failed to provide sufficient warnings and instructions  
7 that would have put Plaintiff Birdwell and the public  
8 on notice of the dangers and adverse effects caused  
9 by implantation of the Monarc.

10       41. The Monarc was defective as marketed due to  
11 inadequate warnings, instructions, labeling, and/or  
12 inadequate testing.

13       42. The products known as Monarc, as well as any  
14 as yet unidentified pelvic mesh products designed and  
15 sold for similar purposes, inclusive of the  
16 instruments and procedures for implantation, are  
17 collectively referenced herein as Defendants' Pelvic  
18 Mesh Products or the Pelvic Mesh Products.

19       43. Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Products were  
20 designed, patented, manufactured, labeled, marketed,  
21

1 and sold and distributed by the Defendants, at all  
2 times relevant herein.  
3

4 **V. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

5 44. On July 8, 2010, Plaintiff was implanted with  
6 an AMS Monarc, Lot No. 65842208, Ref No. 72403830,  
7 ("Monarc" or "Pelvic Mesh Product", and/or "Product")  
8 during surgery performed at Providence St. Mary  
9 Medical Center in Walla Walla, Washington.  
10  
11

12 45. The Pelvic Mesh Products were implanted in  
13 Plaintiff to treat her pelvic organ prolapse, the use  
14 for which the Pelvic Mesh Products were designed,  
15 marketed and sold.  
16  
17

18 46. On June 27, 2020, Plaintiff underwent  
19 revision surgery of the AMS Monarc at Providence St.  
20 Mary Medical Center in Walla Walla, Washington.  
21  
22

23 47. As a result of having the Product implanted  
24 in her, Plaintiff has experienced significant mental  
25 and physical pain and suffering, has sustained  
26 permanent injury and permanent and substantial  
27 physical deformity and has suffered financial or  
28

1 economic loss, including, but not limited to,  
2 obligations for medical services and expenses.  
3

4 48. Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Product has been and  
5 continues to be marketed to the medical community and  
6 to patients as a safe, effective, reliable, medical  
7 device; implanted by safe and effective, minimally  
8 invasive surgical techniques for the treatment of  
9 medical conditions, primarily pelvic organ prolapse  
10 and stress urinary incontinence, and as safer and more  
11 effective as compared to the traditional products and  
12 procedures for treatment, and other competing pelvic  
13 mesh products.  
14

15 49. The Defendants have marketed and sold the  
16 Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Product to the medical  
17 community at large and patients through carefully  
18 planned, multifaceted marketing campaigns and  
19 strategies. These campaigns and strategies include,  
20 but are not limited to direct to consumer advertising,  
21 aggressive marketing to health care providers at  
22 medical conferences, hospitals, private offices, and  
23

1 include the provision of valuable consideration and  
2 benefits to health care providers. Also utilized are  
3 documents, brochures, websites, and telephone  
4 information lines, offering exaggerated and  
5 misleading expectations as to the safety and utility  
6 of the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Product.

9       50. Contrary to the Defendants' representations  
10 and marketing to the medical community and to the  
11 patients themselves, the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh  
12 Product has high failure, injury, and complication  
13 rates, fails to perform as intended, requires frequent  
14 and often debilitating re-operations, and has caused  
15 severe and irreversible injuries, conditions, and  
16 damage to a significant number of women, including the  
17 Plaintiff.

21       51. The Defendants have consistently  
22 underreported and withheld information about the  
23 propensity of Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Product to fail  
24 and cause injury and complications, and have  
25 misrepresented the efficacy and safety of the Product,

1 through various means and media, actively and  
2 intentionally misleading the FDA, the medical  
3 community, patients, and the public at large.  
4

5 52. Defendants have known and continue to know  
6 that their disclosures to the FDA were and are  
7 incomplete and misleading; and that the Defendants'  
8 Pelvic Mesh Product was and is causing numerous  
9 patients' severe injuries and complications. The  
10 Defendants suppressed this information and failed to  
11 accurately and completely disseminate or share this  
12 and other critical information with the FDA, health  
13 care providers, or the patients. As a result, the  
14 Defendants actively and intentionally misled and  
15 continue to mislead the public, including the medical  
16 community, health care providers and patients, into  
17 believing that the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Product was  
18 and is safe and effective, leading to the prescription  
19 for and implantation of the Pelvic Mesh Product into  
20 the Plaintiff.  
21  
22

23 53. Defendants failed to perform or rely on  
24

1 proper and adequate testing and research in order to  
2 determine and evaluate the risks and benefits of the  
3 Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Product.

5 54. Defendants failed to design and establish a  
6 safe, effective procedure for removal of the  
7 Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Product; therefore, in the  
8 event of a failure, injury, or complications it is  
9 impossible to easily and safely remove the Defendants'  
10 Pelvic Mesh Product.

13 55. Feasible and suitable alternative designs as  
14 well as suitable alternative procedures and  
15 instruments for implantation and treatment of stress  
16 urinary incontinence, pelvic organ prolapse, and  
17 similar other conditions have existed at all times  
18 relevant as compared to the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh  
19 Product.

23 56. The Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Product was at  
24 all times utilized and implanted in a manner  
25 foreseeable to the Defendants.

27 57. The Defendants have at all times provided

1 incomplete, insufficient, and misleading training and  
2 information to physicians, in order to increase the  
3 number of physicians utilizing the Defendants' Pelvic  
4 Mesh Product, and thus increase the sales of the  
5 Product, and also leading to the dissemination of  
6 inadequate and misleading information to patients,  
7 including Plaintiff.

8 58. The Pelvic Mesh Product implanted into the  
9 Plaintiff was in the same or substantially similar  
10 condition as it was when it left the possession of  
11 Defendants, and in the condition directed by and  
12 expected by the Defendants.

13 59. The injuries, conditions, and complications  
14 suffered due to Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Product  
15 include but are not limited to mesh erosion, mesh  
16 contraction, infection, fistula, inflammation, scar  
17 tissue, organ perforation, dyspareunia, blood loss,  
18 neuropathic and other acute and chronic nerve damage  
19 and pain, pudendal nerve damage, pelvic floor damage,  
20 pelvic pain, urinary and fecal incontinence, prolapse

1 of organs, and in many cases the women have been forced  
2 to undergo intensive medical treatment, including but  
3 not limited to operations to locate and remove mesh,  
4 operations to attempt to repair pelvic organs, tissue,  
5 and nerve damage, the use of pain control and other  
6 medications, injections into various areas of the  
7 pelvis, spine, and the vagina, and operations to  
8 remove portions of the female genitalia, and injuries  
9 to Plaintiff's intimate partners.

10  
11  
12  
13 60. Despite Defendants' knowledge of these  
14 catastrophic injuries, conditions, and complications  
15 caused by their Pelvic Mesh Product, the Defendants  
16 have, and continue to manufacture, market, and sell  
17 the Product, while continuing to fail to adequately  
18 warn, label, instruct, and disseminate information  
19 with regard to the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Product,  
20 both prior to and after the marketing and sale of the  
21 Product.  
22  
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VI. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION  
WASHINGTON PRODUCT LIABILITY ACT

61. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all prior paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows:

62. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant engaged in the business of testing, developing, designing, manufacturing, marketing, selling, distributing, and promoting its medical device products.

63. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant designed, researched, developed, manufactured, produced, tested, assembled, labeled, advertised, promoted, marketed, sold, and distributed the medical device used by Plaintiff as described above.

64. At all times relevant to this litigation, Defendant's medical device was expected to reach and did reach the intended consumers, handlers, and users or other persons coming into contact with these

1 products in Washington and throughout the United  
2 States, including Plaintiffs, without substantial  
3 change in their condition as designed, manufactured,  
4 sold, distributed, labeled, and marketed by Defendant.  
5

6 65. In violation of the Washington Products  
7 Liability Act ("WPLA"), RCW 7.72, et seq., at all  
8 times relevant to this action, at the time Defendant's  
9 medical device left control of Defendant, it was  
10 defective and not reasonably safe. These defects  
11 include, but are not limited to, the following:  
12

13 a) Defendant is strictly liable for  
14 Plaintiffs' injuries and damages  
15 because at the time of manufacture, and  
16 at the time Defendant's medical device  
17 left control of Defendant, the  
18 likelihood that the medical device  
19 would cause injury or damage similar to  
20 that suffered by Plaintiffs, and the  
21 seriousness of such injury or damage had  
22 been known by Defendant and outweighed  
23 the burden on Defendant to design a  
24 product that would have prevented  
25 Plaintiffs' injuries and damages and  
26 outweighed the adverse effect that an  
alternative design that was practical  
and feasible would have on the  
usefulness of the subject product.

- 1       b) Defendant's medical device is unsafe to  
2            an extent beyond that which would be  
3            contemplated by an ordinary consumer.
- 4       c) The medical device manufactured and/or  
5            supplied by Defendant was defective in  
6            design in that, an alternative design  
7            and/or formulation exists that would  
8            prevent severe and permanent injury.  
9            Indeed, at the time that Defendant  
10           designed its medical device, the state  
11           of the industry's scientific knowledge  
12           was such that a less risky design or  
13           formulation was attainable.
- 14       d) The medical device was not reasonably  
15           safe in design under the WPLA.
- 16       e) The medical device manufactured and/or  
17           supplied by Defendant was not  
18           reasonably safe because Defendant did  
19           not provide an adequate warning or  
20           instruction about the product. At the  
21           time the medical device left  
22           Defendant's control, the device  
23           possessed dangerous characteristics and  
24           Defendant failed to use reasonable care  
25           to provide an adequate warning of such  
26           characteristics and their danger to  
27           users and handlers of the product. The  
28           medical device is not safe and cause  
          severe and permanent injuries. The  
          medical device was not reasonably safe  
          because the warning was inadequate, and  
          Defendant could have provided adequate  
          warnings or instructions.
- 1       f) The medical device that was  
2            manufactured and/or supplied by

1           Defendant was not reasonably safe  
2           because adequate warnings or  
3           manufacturer instructions were not  
4           provided after the medical device was  
5           manufactured and when Defendant learned  
6           of, or should have learned of, the  
7           dangers connected with the medical  
8           device.

9           g) The medical device manufactured and/or  
10          supplied by Defendant was not  
11          reasonably safe because it did not  
12          conform to an express warranty made by  
13          Defendant regarding the product's  
14          safety and fitness for use. Defendant  
15          expressly warranted that the medical  
16          device was safe and fit for their  
17          intended purposes, that it was of  
18          merchantable quality, that it was not  
19          likely to produce any dangerous side effects,  
20          that they were adequately tested, and  
21          that the device was safe to human health  
22          and the environment, and effective, fit,  
23          and proper for its intended  
24          use. Defendant did not disclose the  
25          material risks that its medical device  
26          could cause severe and permanent injury.  
27          Defendant's express warranty induced  
28          Plaintiff to use the device, and  
                Plaintiff's damages were proximately  
                caused because Defendant's express  
                warranty was untrue. The mesh product  
                was not reasonably safe because of  
                nonconformity to express warranty under  
                the WPLA.

66. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant  
placing its defective medical device into the stream

1 of commerce, Plaintiff suffered grave injuries, and  
2 endured physical and emotional pain and discomfort,  
3 as well as economic hardship, including considerable  
4 financial expenses for medical care and treatment and  
5 other damages further discussed in herein.  
6

7 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against  
8 Defendants, and each of them, individually, jointly,  
9 severally and in the alternative, and request  
10 compensatory damages, punitive damages, together with  
11 interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and such  
12 further relief as the Court deems equitable and just.  
13

14

15 **VII. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**VIOLATION OF THE WASHINGTON CONSUMER PROTECTION**

16

17 **ACT**

18

19 67. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by  
20 reference every allegation of this Complaint as if  
21 each were set forth fully and completely herein.  
22

23

24 68. Plaintiff purchased and used the Defendants'  
25 Pelvic Mesh Product primarily for personal use and  
26 thereby suffered ascertainable losses as a result of  
27

1 Defendants' actions in violation of the consumer  
2 protection laws.  
3

4 69. Had Defendants not engaged in the deceptive  
5 conduct described herein, Plaintiff would not have  
6 purchased and/or paid for the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh  
7 Product, and would not have incurred related medical  
8 costs and injury.  
9

10 70. Defendants engaged in wrongful conduct while  
11 at the same time obtaining, under false pretenses,  
12 moneys from Plaintiff for the Pelvic Mesh Product that  
13 would not have been paid had Defendants not engaged  
14 in unfair and deceptive conduct.  
15

16 a) Unfair methods of competition or  
17 deceptive acts or practices that were  
18 proscribed by law, including the  
19 following:  
20

21 b) Representing that goods or services  
22 has characteristics, ingredients, uses  
23 benefits or quantities that they do  
24 not have;  
25

26 c) Advertising goods or services with the  
27 intent not to sell them as advertised;  
28 and,

d) Engaging in fraudulent or deceptive conduct that creates a likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding.

71. Plaintiff was injured by the cumulative and indivisible nature of Defendants' conduct. The cumulative effect of Defendants' conduct directed at patients, physicians and consumers was to create demand for and sell the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Product. Each aspect of Defendants' conduct combined to artificially create sales of the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Product.

72. Defendants have a statutory duty to refrain from unfair or deceptive acts or trade practices in the design, labeling, development, manufacture, promotion, and sale of the Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Product.

73. Had Defendants not engaged in the deceptive conduct described above, Plaintiff would not have purchased and/or paid for the Product, and would not have incurred related medical costs.

74. Defendants' deceptive, unconscionable, or

1 fraudulent representations and material omissions to  
2 patients, physicians and consumers, including  
3 Plaintiff, constituted unfair and deceptive acts and  
4 trade practices in violation of the state consumer  
5 protection statutes listed.  
6

7 75. Defendants' actions, as complained of herein,  
8 constitute unfair competition or unfair,  
9 unconscionable, deceptive or fraudulent acts, or trade  
10 practices in violation of state consumer protection  
11 statutes, as listed below.  
12

13 76. Defendants have engaged in unfair competition  
14 or unfair or deceptive acts or trade practices or have  
15 made false representations.  
16

17 77. Under applicable state statutes enacted to  
18 protect consumers against unfair, deceptive,  
19 fraudulent and unconscionable trade and business  
20 practices and false advertising, Defendants are the  
21 suppliers, manufacturers, advertisers, and sellers,  
22 who are subject to liability under such legislation  
23 for unfair, deceptive, fraudulent and unconscionable  
24

1 consumer sales practices.

2       78. Defendants violated the statutes that were  
3 enacted in these states to protect consumers against  
4 unfair, deceptive, fraudulent and unconscionable  
5 trade and business practices and false advertising,  
6 by knowingly and falsely representing that the  
7 Defendants' Pelvic Mesh Product was fit to be used for  
8 the purpose for which it was intended, when in fact  
9 it was defective and dangerous, and by other acts  
10 alleged herein. These representations were made in  
11 marketing and promotional materials.

12       79. The actions and omissions of Defendants  
13 alleged herein are uncured or incurable deceptive acts  
14 under the statutes enacted in the states to protect  
15 consumers against unfair, deceptive, fraudulent and  
16 unconscionable trade and business practices and false  
17 advertising.

18       80. Defendants had actual knowledge of the  
19 defective and dangerous condition of the Defendants'  
20 Pelvic Mesh Product and failed to take any action to  
21

1 cure such defective and dangerous conditions.

2       81. Plaintiff and the medical community relied  
3 upon Defendants' misrepresentations and omissions in  
4 determining which product and/or procedure to undergo  
5 and/or perform (if any).

6       82. Defendants' deceptive, unconscionable or  
7 fraudulent representations and material omissions to  
8 patients, physicians and consumers, constituted  
9 unfair and deceptive acts and practices.

10       83. By reason of the unlawful acts engaged in by  
11 Defendants, and as a direct and proximate result  
12 thereof, Plaintiff has suffered ascertainable losses  
13 and damages.

14       84. As a direct and proximate result of  
15 Defendants' violations of the states' consumer  
16 protection laws, Plaintiff has sustained economic  
17 losses and other damages and is entitled to statutory  
18 and compensatory, damages in an amount to be proven  
19 at trial.

20       WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against

1 Defendants, and each of them, individually, jointly,  
2 severally and in the alternative, and request  
3 restitution and disgorgement of profits, together with  
4 interest, cost of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such  
5 other and further relief as this Court deems just and  
6 proper.

7

8 **VIII. PUNITIVE DAMAGES**

9

10 85. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by  
11 reference every allegation of this Complaint as if  
12 each were set forth fully and completely herein.

13

14 86. The wrongs done by Defendants were aggravated  
15 by the kind of malice, fraud, and grossly negligent  
16 disregard for the rights of others, the public, and  
17 Plaintiff for which the law would allow, and which  
18 Plaintiff will seek at the appropriate time under  
19 governing law for the imposition of exemplary damages,  
20 in that Defendants' conduct, including the failure to  
21 comply with applicable Federal standards: was  
22 specifically intended to cause substantial injury to  
23 Plaintiff; or when viewed objectively from Defendants'  
24

1 standpoint at the time of the conduct, involved an  
2 extreme degree of risk, considering the probability  
3 and magnitude of the potential harm to others, and  
4 Defendants were actually, subjectively aware of the  
5 risk involved, but nevertheless proceeded with  
6 conscious indifference to the rights, safety, or  
7 welfare of others; or included a material  
8 representation that was false, with Defendants,  
9 knowing that it was false or with reckless disregard  
10 as to its truth and as a positive assertion, with the  
11 intent that the representation is acted on by  
12 Plaintiff.

13 87. Plaintiff relied on the representation and  
14 suffered injury as a proximate result of this reliance.

15 88. Plaintiff therefore will seek to assert  
16 claims for exemplary damages at the appropriate time  
17 under governing law in an amount within the  
18 jurisdictional limits of the Court.

19 89. Plaintiff also alleges that the acts and  
20 omissions of named Defendants, whether taken

1 singularly or in combination with others, constitute  
2 gross negligence that proximately caused the injuries  
3 to Plaintiff. In that regard, Plaintiff will seek  
4 exemplary damages in an amount that would punish  
5 Defendants for their conduct and which would deter  
6 other manufacturers from engaging in such misconduct  
7 in the future.

8  
9 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against  
10 Defendants, and each of them, individually, jointly,  
11 severally and in the alternative, and request  
12 compensatory damages, together with interest, costs  
13 of suit, attorneys' fees, and such further relief as  
14 the Court deems equitable and just.

15  
16  
17  
18 **IX. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

19  
20 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against  
21 Defendants, and each of them, individually, jointly  
22 and severally and requests compensatory damages,  
23 together with interest, cost of suit, attorneys' fees,  
24 and all such other relief as the Court deems just and  
25 proper as well as:

- 1 A. All general, statutory, and compensatory  
2 damages, in excess of the amount required for  
3 federal diversity jurisdiction, and in an  
4 amount to fully compensate Plaintiff for all  
injuries and damages, both past and present;
- 5 B. All special and economic damages, in excess  
6 of the amount required for federal diversity  
7 jurisdiction and in an amount to fully  
compensate Plaintiff for all of her injuries  
8 and damages, pain and suffering;
- 9 C. Attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs of this  
action;
- 10 D. Double or triple damages as allowed by law;
- 11 E. Punitive and/or exemplary damages;
- 12 F. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest in  
the maximum amount allowed by law; and
- 13 G. Such further relief as this Court deems  
necessary, just, and proper.

17 **X. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

18 Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues  
19 so triable.

21 //  
22 //  
23 //  
24 //  
25 //  
26 //  
27 //

1 Dated this 15<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2022.

2 CORRIE YACKULIC LAW FIRM, PLLC

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28 **Attorneys for Plaintiff**